American Missionaries

3-6

HOW MANY AMERICANS ARE IN MISSIONARY SERVICE?

☆

WHAT ARE THE FIELDS OF THEIR LABOR?

A Statistical Record of American Missioners Today

by

Rev. James T. Hurley

25¢

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By

REV. JAMES T. HURLEY

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The Society for The Propagation of the Faith and
The Missionary Union of the Clergy

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Archbishop of New York

American Missionaries

1. The title of this study, *American Missionaries,* could very easily be misleading. To eliminate any such misunderstanding let us hasten to add this word of explanation. We propose to deal with the subject in a statistical way. We shall seek to discover in just how far American Catholics are engaged in missionary activity, properly so called, at home and abroad. The conclusions that might be drawn from such statistics are perhaps legion. This paper shall try to avoid as many of them as possible, for the conclusion could very well constitute the matter for further studies. If the paper serves as a springboard for further missionary meditation, the compiler will be very happy.

2. I have had to depend almost entirely for my matter on the *Missionary Index of Catholic Americans,* published by the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, Crusade Castle, Cincinnati 26, Ohio. This carefully prepared report, issued every two years, based on answers that the Superiors of Mission Orders and Societies sent to the National Office of the Crusade, is the only summary of American Catholic missionary activities that this compiler could find in the field of foreign missionary activity. The report on Indian and Negro Missions at home is published by the Commission for Catholic Missions Among the Colored People and the Indians, the secretary of which is the Rev. J. B. Tennelly, S.S., D.D., 2021 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

3. I should add by way of explanation that for listing in the *Missionary Index* of the Crusade a priest or Brother or Sister must be engaged in spreading or preserving the Catholic Faith and must be dependent for support from other sources than the people among whom he or she is working. That is why in the first paragraph I limited my subject to American Catholics who are engaged in missionary activity, properly so called. I have taken this limitation of the Crusade for listing in its *Index* as my rule for designating what is missionary activity properly so called. How the Commission for the Indians and Negroes secured its information will be described when we present their report.

4. We are seeking the answers to these two questions: 1) How many Americans, men and women, are engaged in foreign missionary activity? 2) Where are the fields of their labors?

(In the following tables the abbreviation Serv. means Still in Service. Rep. means Repatriated. Int. means Interned. Pris. means Prisoner. Chap. means Chaplain.)

5. *Distribution of American Personnel in Foreign Missions, 1944*

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
AFRICA					
Orders of Men					
Benedictines	1				
Christian Instruction Brothers	2				
Divine Word Society	12				
Franciscans, Black (O.M.C.)	1				
Holy Ghost Fathers	25	1			
La Salette Missionaries	3				
Mariannhill Missionaries	2				
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Lowell, Mass.)					1
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Buffalo, N. Y.)	10	1			2
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales	3				
Paulist Fathers	5				
Sacred Heart Brothers	5				
White Fathers	20				
Xaverian Brothers	3				
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	6				
Franciscan Missionary Sisters	6				
Good Shepherd Sisters	3				
Holy Child Jesus Society	6				
Holy Names of Jesus and Mary Sisters	30				
Missionary Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	1				
Sacred Hearts Religious	4				
Ursuline Nuns	1				
White Sisters	9				
Wisdom, Daughters of	2				
Summary for Africa	160	2			3

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
ALASKA					
Orders of Men					
Jesuits	35				
Orders of Women					
Charity of Providence	5				
St. Ann Sisters	14				
Ursuline Nuns	6				
Summary for Alaska	60				
BURMA					
Orders of Men					
La Salette Missionaries	5		3		
St. Columban Society	2				
Summary for Burma	7		3		

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Ins.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
CANADA					
Orders of Men					
Atonement Friars	5				
Christian Instruction Brothers of Ireland	19				
Christian Instruction Brothers	12				
Mercy Fathers	3				
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Buffalo, N. Y.)	5				
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Lowell, Mass.)	2				
Stigmatine Fathers	3				
Viatorian Fathers	1				
Orders of Women					
Atonement Sisters	18				
Benedictine Sisters	8				
Charity Sisters	33				
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	1				
Franciscan Missionary Sisters	3				
St. Ann Sisters	18				
White Sisters	4				
Summary for Canada	135				

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Orders of Men					
Capuchin Fathers	12				
Christian Brothers	1				
Franciscans (O.F.M.) New York, N. Y.	9				
Jesuits (New York, N. Y.)	1				
Jesuits (St. Louis, Mo.)	35				
Maryknoll Missioners	17	1			
Vincentians	16				
Orders of Women					
School Sisters of St. Francis	1				
Good Shepherd Sisters	1				
Maryknoll Sisters	3				
Mercy Sisters	10				
Summary for Central America	106	1			

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
CHINA					
Orders of Men					
Benedictines			6		
Capuchin Fathers	1				
Divine Word Society	5	9	13		
Dominicans	8				
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) (Cincinnati, Ohio)	9	5			
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) (Chicago, Ill.)		17	5		
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) (New York, N. Y.)	18				3
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) (Oakland, Calif.)	8				
Jesuits	1	6	31		
Marianists	5	6			
Maryknoll Missioners	92	43	2		3
Passionists (Chicago, Ill.)	4	4			
Passionists (Union City, N. J.)	21	6			
Salvatorians	17				
St. Columbans Society	10				
Stigmatine Fathers		1			
Viatorian Fathers	13				
Vincentians (St. Louis, Mo.)	17				
Vincentians (Philadelphia, Pa.)	21				
Orders of Women					
Benedictine Sisters		1	7		
Charity Sisters (Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio)			7		
Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Sisters (Convent Station, N. J.)	9				
Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Sisters (Normandy, Mo.)		5			
Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Sisters (Emmitsburg, Md.)	6				
Dominican Sisters		6			
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	5	1	10		
School Sisters of St. Francis		6	2		

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
Sisters of Third Order of St. Francis Assisi		3	6		
Franciscan Hospital Sisters	2	1		12	
Franciscan Sisters of the Holy Family		3	6		
Franciscan Sisters, Third Order Regular	4	2			
Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration			13		
Helpers of the Holy Souls			3		
Holy Ghost, Missionary Sisters	3	1	4		
Immaculate Conception Missionary Sisters	1				
Loretto Sisters	2		14		
Maryknoll Sisters	39	28			
Most Precious Blood Sisters			1	8	
Missionary Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	1				
Notre Dame de Namur Sisters		8			
Providence of St. Mary-of-the-Woods Sisters			10		
Sacred Heart Society			1		
St. Joseph Sisters (Baden, Pa.)	4	1			
Salvatorian Sisters	1				
Ursuline Nuns	2				
Summary for China	329	163	141	20	6

(Note on China: The editors of *A Missionary Index of Catholic Americans* have learned, through subsequent correspondence, that 33 of those listed as missionaries in China were not American. Seventeen Salvatorian Fathers were German; 13 Viatorians were Canadians; 1 Franciscan Missionary of Mary was Irish; and of 2 Lorettines, 1 was Irish and 1 Czech. Eight others, however, should have been added to the index. These included 4 Religious of the Sacred Heart and 4 Sister Adorers of the Precious Blood; the latter, members of contemplative Orders from Manchester, New Hampshire, have been in Hopeh Province, China, since 1922.

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
CYPRUS					
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Sacred Heart	1	3			
Summary for Cyprus	1	3			
EAST INDIES					
Orders of Men					
Divine Word Society	8				
Sacred Heart Missionaries					1
Summary for East Indies	8				1
ENGLAND					
Orders of Men					
Christian Instruction Brothers	6				
Orders of Women					
Holy Ghost, Missionary Sisters Servants	3				
White Sisters	1				
Summary for England	10				

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
INDIA					
Orders of Men					
Divine Word Society	3				
Third Order Regular of St. Francis	12				
Holy Cross Congregation	35	3	4		2
Jesuits (Chicago, Ill.)	63				
Jesuits (New Orleans, La.)	5				
La Salette Missionaries	2				
Salesians	1				
Orders of Women					
Medical Mission Sisters	10				
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	13				
Holy Cross Sisters	10				
Holy Ghost, Missionary Sisters Servants	1				
Summary for India	155	3	4		2
IRELAND					
Orders of Men					
Christian Brothers	1				
Orders of Women					
Atonement Sisters	11				
Summary for Ireland	12				
ITALY					
Orders of Women					
Atonement Sisters	10				
Good Shepherd Sisters	1				
Summary for Italy	11				

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
JAPAN					
Orders of Men					
Jesuits	1				
Marianists (Dayton, Ohio)		4			
Marianists (Kirkwood, Mo.)		4			
Maryknoll Missioners	1	8			
Orders of Women					
Maryknoll Sisters		2			
Notre Dame de Namur Sisters		11			
St. Ann Sisters		2			
Summary for Japan	2	31			
KOREA					
Orders of Men					
Maryknoll Missioners		15			6
St. Columban Society	3				
Orders of Women					
Maryknoll Sisters		9			
Summary for Korea	3	24			6
MALAYA					
Orders of Men					
Christian Brothers	1				
Summary for Malaya	1				

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
MALTA					
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	1				
Summary for Malta	1				
MEXICO					
Orders of Men					
Benedictines (Atchison, Kansas)	2				
Benedictines (Conception, Mo.)	3				
Summary for Mexico	5				
NEAR EAST					
Orders of Men					
Carmelite Fathers	2				
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) ..	11	5			
Jesuits	20				
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	1				
Summary for Near East	34	5			

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
OCEANIA					
Orders of Men					
Capuchins				11	
Christian Brothers	1				
Marianists	72				
Marists (Washington, D. C.)	14	1			
Marists (Boston, Mass.)	9				
Maryknoll Missioners	18				
Sacred Heart Congregation	59				1
Secular Priests (Boston, Mass.)	1				
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	2				
Franciscan Missionary Sisters	1				
Franciscan Sisters, Minor Conventuals	46				
Holy Ghost, Missionary Sisters Servants	5				
Marist Sisters	58				
Maryknoll Sisters	96				
Missionary Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	8				
St. Joseph of Carondelet Sisters	23				
Summary for Oceania	413	1		11	1

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS					
Orders of Men					
Augustinians	4				
Benedictines	1				
Christian Brothers (New York, N. Y.)	10	2			
Christian Brothers (Napa, Calif.)	1				
Divine Word Society	1	3	16		
Dominicans	4				
Jesuits	24		86	3	
Maryknoll Missioners	3		1	1	
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Belleville, Ill.)				2	
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Buffalo, N. Y.)	2		8		
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Lowell, Mass.)				4	
Passionists			1		
St. Columban Society	2				
Orders of Women					
Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	2		7		
Good Shepherd Sisters	5				
Holy Ghost, Missionary Sisters Servants	9				
Maryknoll Sisters			46		
Summary for Philippine Islands	68	5	165	10	

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
South America					
Orders of Men					
Franciscans, Brown (O.F.M.) ..	14				
Jesuits	1				
La Salette Missionaries	3				
Marian Fathers	6				
Marianists	12				
Maryknoll Missioners	71	2			
Redemptorists (Brooklyn, N. Y.)	45				
Redemptorists (St. Louis, Mo.).	11				
Poor Brothers of St. Francis ...	2				
Servants of Mary	1				
Stigmatine Fathers	1				
Orders of Women					
Bernardine Sisters	40				
Christian Charity Sisters (Wilmetto, Ill.)	3				
Christian Charity Sisters (Mendhan, N. J.)	2				
Immaculate Conception Missionary Sisters	1				
Maryknoll Sisters	6				
Mercy Sisters	12				
Missionary Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	2				
Notre Dame Sisters (Cleveland)	5				
Notre Dame School Sisters (Baltimore)	2				
St. Casimir Sisters	5				
Sisters of St. Francis	7				
Ursuline Nuns	4				
Summary for South America	256	2			

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
WEST INDIES					
Orders of Men					
Benedictines	19				
Capuchins	19				
Dominicans		2			
Holy Ghost Fathers	18				
Jesuits	66				
Marianists	16				
Oblates of Mary Immaculate	3				
Redemptorists	65				2
Orders of Women					
Carmelites	4				
Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Sisters (Convent Sta. N. J.)	20				
Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Sisters (Normandy, Mo.)	18				
Divine Providence Sisters	13				
Dominican Sisters	21				
Franciscan Sisters	13				
Franciscan Sisters of Third Order Regular	48				
Marist Sisters	8				
Mercy Sisters	7				
Mission Helpers of the Sacred Heart	23				
Most Blessed Trinity, Sisters Servants	19				
Notre Dame School Sisters (Baltimore)	57				
St. Joseph Sisters (Brentwood, N. Y.)	19				
Wisdom, Daughters of	2				
Summary for West Indies	478	2			2

	Serv.	*Rep.*	*Int.*	*Pris.*	*Chap.*
WALES					
Orders of Women					
Atonement Sisters	4				
Summary for Wales	4				
THAI					
Orders of Women					
Ursuline Nuns	3				
Summary for Thai	3				

6. *Recapitulation of Catholic American Missionary Forces, 1944*

Outside the United States of America

	Men	*Women*	*Total*
In Active Service	1,304	958	2,262
Repatriated	149	93	242
Interned	176	137	313
Prisoners	21	20	41
Chaplains	21	—	21

7. In order to give ourselves a little room for comparisons, let us look at the figures for the year 1942. Alongside the 1944 Index totals we have this picture:

Foreign Missionary Personnel

1942—1944

	1942	*1944*
Men	1,468	1,671
Women	1,233	1,208
	2,701	2,879

8. The 1944 figures as given above included those repatriated, interned, prisoners, and chaplains. The total of these was 617. Thus the total active foreign missionary personnel in 1944 was 2,262, about 439 less than the year 1942. This decrease, of course, does not mean that we have retreated from our foreign fields. Every priest, Brother and Sister who was removed was removed by force. That is to say, the missionaries were not merely invited to leave, but they were told, either by the Japanese military or by the State Department in Washington, that they must vacate their missions.

9. Assuming that the Catholic population of the United States is in the neighborhood of thirty million, and that, as Crusade statistics show, we send about 100 missionaries into the foreign field, it means that Catholic Americans furnish ONE MISSIONARY for every 300,000 Catholics every year.

10. If we should like to make a few further comparisons, we can compare our foreign missionary personnel with that of a few other countries. There are, according to the latest available figures, about 75,000 priests, Brothers and Sisters in the army of Christ in the foreign missions. Of this number France contributed about 11,250 or 15 per cent; Germany about 6,000 or 8 per cent; Holland about 3,750 or 5 per cent; Belgium about 3,400 or 4½ per cent. Taking our 1944 figures—about 2,900 Catholic Americans in foreign missions, our percentage of the world's total is approximately 3.8 per cent. In order to highlight just one phase of these figures, let us recall that Holland has a Catholic population of about two and one half millions. That means that we have a Catholic population about eight times that of Holland and our Missionary personnel percentage is 3.8 per cent and Holland's is 5 per cent!

11. If these cold figures do anything at all, they certainly offer a challenge to Catholic Americans! Somehow or other it looks as if the world will depend on us for missionaries as well as for funds. This is not a study of the postwar needs of missions, but it is difficult for us Americans to side-step the implications of these figures. Especially is this so today, for the war and its effects will cut strongly into the number from the European countries named above.

Home Missions
Indian and Negro

12. The January, 1945 report of the Commission for Catholic Missions among the Colored People and the Indians offer us the following figures of the status of missionary work among the Indians. The report adds: "The number of Catholics is carefully computed from reports of Bishops and Indian Missionaries. Not all missionaries rendered reports. Nor are large numbers of Catholic Indians, scattered among white people, included. The total Catholic Indian population is estimated at 100,000, which seems conservative in view of the statistics regarding, births, i.e., infant baptisms.

Diocese	*Catholics*	*Churches*	*Priests*
Alaska	6,610	38	17
Baker City	806	3	4
Bismark	2,000	10	4
Boise	600	6	4
Cheyenne	1,000	6	5
Crookstown	4,000	10	7
Duluth	2,000	11	5
El Paso	300	2	1
Fargo	4,200	7	6
Gallup	10,000	29	22
Grand Rapids	700	6	4
Great Falls	5,510	23	11
Green Bay	2,500	4	4
Helena	6,000	8	7
Leavenworth	400	1	2
Marquette	1,882	10	3
Monterey-Fresno	1,000	5	4
Natchez	434	2	1
New Orleans	800	1	1

Diocese	*Catholics*	*Churches*	*Priests*
Ogdensburg	1,453	1	1
Oklahoma-Tulsa	2,800	8	6
Omaha	500	2	1
Portland, Maine	784	3	3
Portland, Oregon	590	3	2
Pueblo	210	1	1
Rapid City	10,165	79	28
Reno	125	0	1
San Diego	3,042	22	7
San Francisco	359	4	1
Santa Fe	6,000	16	9
Seattle	2,000	6	4
Sioux Falls	2,671	14	10
Spokane	1,800	12	6
Superior	2,765	7	5
Tucson	7,000	37	15
Total	92,506	397	212

13. The same report offers the following on the work among the Negro. It makes this observation: "The data here presented have, in almost every case, been compiled and submitted by the respective Ordinaries. In the few remaining cases, the figures are those of the pastors in charge of the Negro missions of a diocese. Data for several dioceses where there are Catholic Negroes or mission work were not available."

Diocese	*Catholics*	*Churches*	*Priests*
Albany	300	1	1
Alexandria	5,441	14	17
Amarillo	36	1	1
Baltimore-Washington	43,922	19	40
Belleville	830	2	2
Belmont Abbey	140	1	1
Boston	2,500	1	1
Brooklyn	15,000	2	7
Buffalo	1,970	3	3
Camden	941	2	2
Charleston	1,548	9	13
Chicago	20,000	5	12
Cincinnati	3,000	8	12
Cleveland	1,600	2	5
Columbus	410	1	1
Corpus Christi	325	1	1
Covington	202	2	1
Dallas	1,005	8	7
Denver	150	0	1
Detroit	6,000	4	7
Dubuque	60	1	1
Fort Wayne	350	2	2
Galveston	10,519	15	15

Diocese	*Catholics*	*Churches*	*Priests*
Indianapolis	1,572	3	3
Kansas City	950	3	4
Lafayette	60,000	36	32
Lansing	200	1	1
Leavenworth	1,300	3	3
Little Rock	823	8	8
Los Angeles	3,971	2	3
Louisville	3,800	4	3
Milwaukee	1,604	1	4
Mobile	9,000	26	47
Monterey-Fresno	207	1	1
Nashville	1,665	5	7
Natchez	4,964	18	34
Newark	7,500	5	5
New Orleans	46,000	21	37
New York	18,000	6	17
Oklahoma-Tulsa	2,700	8	6
Omaha	650	1	2
Owensboro	500	0	1
Peoria	90	1	1
Philadelphia	9,200	4	8
Pittsburgh	1,200	0	1
Portland, Oregon	200	1	1
Raleigh	1,872	23	35
Richmond	3,080	7	18
St. Augustine	2,346	9	8
St. Louis	8,500	8	30
St. Paul	600	3	3
San Antonio	867	5	6
San Diego	335	1	2
San Francisco	2,000	1	1
Savannah-Atlanta	2,303	7	10
Springfield, Ill.	100	1	1

Diocese	*Catholics*	*Churches*	*Priests*
Toledo	400	1	1
Trenton	500	2	2
Tucson	650	2	2
Wheeling	165	3	3
Wichita	190	1	1
Wilmington	1,205	3	6
Total	317,458	339	511

14. The statistics of the Crusade's *Missionary Index* are a bit more comprehensive than the report of the above mentioned Commission. They ought to be utilized if we are to get a full picture of the home missions work here in America. The following figures are from the 1942 edition. They are perhaps not as exact as the tabulations for the foreign missionary section, for some religious superiors were unable to determine whether or not some of their personnel were engaged in missionary work as defined by the Crusade—*engaged in spreading or preserving the Catholic Faith and dependent for support from other sources than the people among whom they are working.*

In Home Missions of the U.S.A., 1942

Men:	845
Women:	1,649
Total	2,494

15. How many American missionaries there are in the foreign fields and where they are working has been answered by the above statistics. It seems to me, however, that in the dry statistics there are some other conclusions to be found. The first of these is that Catholic America is not carrying its share of the load of mission work.

16. There is one thing on which we are all agreed—the Church faces a serious problem right now because of the insufficient number of priests and Religious for the home and foreign fields. Even before World War II the need was growing at a rapid pace. The old notion that some dioceses had more priests than they needed was found to be a grave mistake. There were thousands of children in our cities and towns who were drifting away from the Church because they were not receiving religious instruction and there were thousands of grown-ups who were drifting away from the Church for the same reason, while millions of others, whom we poetically refer to as "the other sheep," were allowed to go their way without professing any religion whatsoever.

17. We were becoming aware of these needs before the war, but the war sharpened our appreciation of them. The hunger of large numbers of our people for the consolations of religion was revealed to the chaplains and auxiliary chaplains of our armed forces who will doubtless be leaders in new movements to spread the Faith now that the war is over. Men and women of the armed forces themselves will demand more religious attention as they return to civilian walks of life.

18. And then there are the countries of Europe and the traditional missionary lands to consider. Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Ireland and Poland, supplied the majority of the foreign missionaries for the Catholic Church. While we are told that Dutch and Italian Orders have men ready to go into the fields now, it will be a long time before Germany, France and Poland are able to send many priests for mission work abroad. In fact, it appears rather that they will be looking to other countries to supply men and women for the war depleted

ranks of the priesthood and the Religious Orders within their own borders.

19. The situation is critical but, of course, not hopeless. We can learn a lesson from the war program which was followed in the United States. Let us convert some of the vast resources of our Catholic life to the business of turning out vocations as our country took up the business of making soldiers out of our young men. But we must go at it with some sense of plan. The minds of our Catholic young people should be directed toward vocations as something which requires continued and careful thought and they should not regard it as a topic which is to be preached up with liturgical accompaniment on a vocation day or during a vocation week once a year.

20. Every Catholic priest and every Catholic educator must regard the development of vocations as something that requires his or her personal attention, but I think that certain ones should be selected in each diocese and in each Religious Community to serve as special propagandists for vocations. The work must begin in the parish, with the cooperation of the parish priest.

21. A part of the work in developing vocations necessarily devolves upon the Religious Orders, particularly the Orders of Sisters and Brothers, and it seems to me that there is room for considerable improvement in the methods used by these groups for vocational promotion. In some places—this is particularly true in communities of Sisters—I have found earnest programs of prayer for vocations in progress, but not programs of action. The prayer is, of course, necessary because a vocation in the last analysis is a special grace given by Almighty God. But educational helps to vocations are also necessary. To expect vocations to result from prayer only is like trusting to faith without the performance of good works.

22. There is some consolation in the growing numbers of native vocations to the priesthood and Religious life in missionary lands. In China about 2,000 out of approximately 5,000 priests are Chinese, while nearly two-thirds of the 6,000 Sisters are

native. In Africa there are 450 native priests out of a total of approximately 4,000, and 2,000 native Sisters out of a total of 10,000.

23. But the number of new Catholics in the missionary Church throughout the world is increasing at the rate of half a million yearly, and the war in the Far East does not seem to have affected this increase adversely. This means that 500,000 practicing Catholics are being added to the care of the missionary priesthood every year.

24. Now the pastoral care for a thousand of the Faithful, over and above the responsibility to preach the Gospel to unconverted pagans, is certainly a maximum burden for any missionary priest to bear. With the annual increase of 500,000, there should be an addition of at least 5,000 men to the priestly forces each year, without making any allowances for those who die or must be retired. Vocations from the native young men in the various mission countries number only about 200 per year at the present time. So the remainder must come from the countries where Catholicism is well established. Probably, to supply for replacements and to take care of the year-by-year increase of converts, the minimum addition should be about 1,000 men.

25. America's 2,200 foreign missioners are about double the number that we had in the field ten years ago, but the increase during this decade is far from sufficient to meet the demands and deficiencies which are developing at the present time. The Church must turn to America for missionaries to hold the advance which the Faith has made. Americans must take front places in the forces that will forge ahead in Africa, China, India, the Philippines, Japan and the scattered fields of Oceania.

26. The hope that America will respond to the challenge in a way that is worthy of its Catholic numbers rests on the efforts which are being made at the present time to make our Catholic people mission-minded. The study program of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade is an important contributing factor

to this end. There is no doubt that the influence of the Crusade is to be seen in the growing numbers of Americans at work in the home and foreign missions. And the evidence of mission-consciousness among our Catholic teachers and pastors is to a considerable extent the result of the Crusade program in our schools and seminaries, and through the efforts of the Missionary Academia as organized in the Major and Diocesan Seminaries, under the auspices of the National Office of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith and The Missionary Union of the Clergy.

27. There has been sweat and tears and sometimes blood behind the dry statistics of Americans on the missions. There are countless deeds of heroism, some of which will be recorded, others will appear only in the books of eternity. Just as every boy returning from the fighting front brings home with him a story of hardship, trial, suffering, tears and death, so every missionary returning home now because he is incapacitated or needs a rest brings similar tales of heroic deeds and sufferings for the cause of Christ. There are many gold stars that were won on the mission fields, some of the missionaries have died a martyr's death. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Faith. The soil has been watered with blood and, judging supernaturally, the field is ripe for the planting of the harvest. The harvester must come from the ranks of American youth; boys and girls who will generously leave all to plant the Cross of Christ, to live, to fight, to conquer for Christ.

28. The Catholic Church in America is on the threshold of a glorious mission era. Statistics show us something. The thrill of the challenge when we know what the mission problem is should quicken the heart of every Catholic American and bring him to the high resolve to do all that he can to widen the perimeter of the attack and to hold fast to the gains we have already won for Christ Jesus our Lord.

Study Outline

By Gerald C. Treacy, S.J.

Paragraphs 1-28

From statistics it is clear that Catholic America is not doing its share of mission work. Today we are short-handed both at home and in the foreign field. Even before the war this was the situation. The war itself has brought our mission problem into sharp focus. Nations that formerly supplied the mission field no longer can do so.

We shall have to plan for mission vocations. A priest should be selected from each diocese and each Religious group as a missionary propagandist. Every parish in the land should be invaded for missionary vocations. A part of the work of developing vocations devolves upon the Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods. They must adopt programs of action as well as of prayer.

Native mission vocations are growing, and our annual convert rate is reaching the consoling number of 500,000. This calls for an increase of priestly mission vocations of 5,000 annually. The Church must turn to America to hold the gains that the Faith has made. Our people must become more and more mission-minded. The study program of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, and the Academia are potent forces in developing mission consciousness.

Back of the dry statistics of American missionary endeavor there is a tale of heroic effort, suffering and often death. The field today looks ready for the harvest. The harvesters must come from the ranks of our American boys and girls.

Questions

What is the purpose of this study?
On what is this study based?
What two questions does the author seek to answer?
How explain the decrease in mission personnel in 1944?
State missionary personnel in terms of our Catholic population.

What is our percentage of the total missionary effort?
Compare our effort with Holland's.
What do the mission figures imply?
What is our Catholic Indian population?
Is Catholic America doing its part in the mission field?

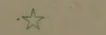
What is the problem now facing the Church?
Have some dioceses had more than a sufficiency of priests?
How has the war sharpened our appreciation of our needs?
Give the present picture of the traditionally mission-minded countries?
What long-range plan is needed to stimulate mission vocations?
Where must the work begin?
How should it be headed?

Why is it not enough to pray for vocations?
Are native vocations growing?
What is the annual rate of increase of the missionary Church?
What annual increase is needed in our priestly forces?
State the minimum necessary.

How do our numbers compare with those of ten years ago?
Why must the Church turn to America for help?
What two factors will contribute to the development of vocations?
What is the story back of mission statistics?

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The Rev. James T. Hurley, M.A., is a former Assistant National Secretary of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade (Cincinnati). Prior to his work with the Crusade, Father Hurley was a professor at the Elder High School in Cincinnati and Assistant Superintendent of Schools in the Cincinnati Archdiocese. He has also served as professor in public speaking at Mount Saint Mary of the West, Norwood, Ohio, major seminary of the Cincinnati Archdiocese. Father Hurley also filled a term as Assistant Diocesan Director of the Society to Aid the Missions, official mission collecting agency of the Cincinnati Archdiocese.



The study outline and questions for *American Missionaries* were formulated by Gerald C. Treacy, S.J., who has prepared study club editions of various encyclicals.

The authors of the various studies of the Missionary Academia express their own views, which are necessarily independent of the National Council of The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

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